

Hawaiian Gazette

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1893.

ALTHOUGH nothing definite has transpired during the past forty-eight hours, so far as we can ascertain, relative to a peaceable solution of the Hawaiian problem, which is now uppermost in the thoughts of everyone, yet the hope is confidently entertained that such a result may soon be announced. Nothing could be more gratifying to us than to be able to state such a result, which would at once relieve the strain, with which the public mind is now burdened. Up to this time, however, nothing has been ascertained that will throw even a ray of light on the situation. Numerous rumors are in circulation concerning events which may happen any day, but as they can be traced to no reliable source, they need not be repeated. It is to be hoped, however, if any "conclusion alike honorable to all parties" is about to be accomplished, the sooner it is effected the better for the peace of Hawaii.

A HISTORICAL COINCIDENCE AND PARALLEL.

A remarkable event took place in Paris on the 17th of January, 1793. On the evening of that day, after a continuous session of seventy-two hours, the Convention of France passed sentence of death upon Louis Capet, otherwise Louis XVI. Three days after that the sentence was executed.

Exactly one hundred years later, on the 17th of January, 1893, the Committee of Public Safety in Honolulu, after seventy-two hours of nearly continuous labors, proclaimed Queen Liliuokalani de-throned, and the Hawaiian monarchy abolished.

After twenty-one years, through the active exertions of the Imperial combination in Europe, known as "the Holy Alliance," the Bourbon monarchy, abolished in the person of the weak Louis XVI., was restored, only to meet its final extinction sixteen years after, by its own incurable perversity. An attempt was lately, if not now, in progress by the new alliance of Cleveland, Spreckels, Gresham and Blount, to restore the Hawaiian Monarchy. It is to the credit of the Imperial despots, that they did not, like the Washington Government pursue their ends in secrecy, ashamed of the light of day, but were open in their aims and methods. The whole world knew day by day what the Imperial Powers of Europe were doing. No one in Congress, or in the Provisional Government of Hawaii, has had or to this moment has any knowledge of what the present powerful conspiracy at Washington is actually endeavoring to effect to-day, nor by what further secret methods it is now striving to accomplish its end.

After the elapse of a century, the thrones of Europe have grown so decayed that, once overturned, a restoration is substantially hopeless. In this Western hemisphere, it is a generation since the last effort to reconstruct Monarchy ignominiously failed in Mexico. Anyone who predicted another attempt in this hemisphere would a year ago have been derided as insane. But "it is the unexpected that always happens," and we now see the same President who a few years ago attempted to restore the Confederate battle-flags, avowing his desire to reconstruct the rotten throne of the old Hawaii.

The event of a century past was one of lurid tragedy. The ensuing history has been one of strange and momentous changes. This monarchical tumbling in Hawaii may even yet have its tragical features. It seems more likely to end in farce. Two things are certain, that any future which monarchy can secure in Hawaii by the aid of this new holy alliance will be exceedingly short, and that all concerned in its restoration will get "ground exceeding small."

EXTENDING THE VOTING FRANCHISE TO WOMEN.

The subject of allowing women to vote at popular elections has been agitated and discussed for years, and in a few instances they have been by law permitted to vote at local elections—such as choice of officers for school boards, and in three or four States they have been allowed to vote in the general State elections. Among these are Washington, Kansas, Wyoming, and, quite lately, Colorado has, by a special election held throughout the State, decided to allow them to participate in all State elections. If we remember rightly, Washington and Kansas have repealed the privilege, but the latter State proposes to allow the question again to be decided by special election, held for this one object only.

Regarding the Colorado election, the New York Nation of November 16th has the following:

"For the first time in the history of the country, the majority of the men in a State last week voted directly in favor of giving the women of that State the ballot on equal terms with themselves. The Constitution of Colorado has a provision that women suffrage shall be granted whenever the Legislature shall submit the question to the qualified voters and they shall ratify it. The last Legislature thus submitted it, and equal suffrage was carried on November 7th by a majority of several thousand. Women have voted for years in the Territories of Utah, Wyoming and Washington, but it was only by act of the Legislature; and although Wyoming came into the Union as a State with a constitution that forbids any denial or abridgment of the right to vote and hold office on account of sex, this constitution was ratified as a whole without any separate vote on the suffrage clause. In Colorado, on the other hand, the question of extending the ballot to women was submitted at the polls as a separate proposition, and it was the only State issue which was thus submitted this year, the elections being for county officials. The result consequently expresses the deliberate judgment of the men, and equal suffrage of the two sexes must be accepted hereafter as the settled policy of that commonwealth. There has been a notable change of sentiment on this question among the men of Colorado during the past sixteen years, as in 1877 the same question was submitted and a similar proposition was rejected by a vote of two to one. A woman-suffrage amendment to the Constitution of Kansas will be submitted to the men of that State next week."

Many arguments have been brought up, both for and against allowing women to vote at all elections, and the question is still an undecided one. There can be no doubt that women owning property in their own right should be permitted to enjoy the franchise equally with men. Property and education should be the basis of qualification to vote in any country. Gradually this is becoming recognized as the only safe basis, and will sooner or later be adopted, first as regards men, and perhaps later to include women.

But the most interesting news relative to extending the franchise to women comes from New Zealand where a law was lately enacted allowing them to vote. The first election held under this law took place in November of this year, and seems to have been a success. As to the number of votes cast by the women, there was no record kept, nor is it known for which party they voted. The fact, however, that women in New Zealand are now permitted to vote on the same terms as men is an interesting one. The following paragraphs, taken from the Auckland Herald of December 2, describe this first election:

"The novel feature of this general election, which will forever make it memorable in the history of New Zealand, has been the exercise of the suffrage by every woman over the age of twenty-one years. From end to end of the colony, in the crowded cities and in sparsely-settled country districts, the women have recorded their votes at the polling booths. The candidates had committees of ladies as well as gentlemen, and the members of the ladies' committees were as keen as the oldest electors in bringing voters of their own sex to the poll. They made provision by which a woman having a baby had a member of committee to relieve her of family cares while she was recording her vote. The women had their own committee rooms, and complete electioneering organization. It has frequently been objected that it would be impossible for women to go to the polling booths on account of rowdiness, and that they would be insulted by roughs when they went to record their votes. But there was nothing of the kind. No provision was made for separate polling places for women. They went to the same booths as the men, and in no single instance that we have heard of, was there the slightest annoyance caused to any female voter. So far as administration is concerned, the experiment has been a complete success. It was suggested, when the Act was passed, that means should be taken to ascertain how many women voted, which could have been done without

violating the secrecy of the ballot by having separate polling booths, or by issuing to ladies ballot papers of a particular color. Nothing of the kind, however, was done, so that the precise effect of the women's vote is very much a matter of conjecture.

"It has been said that if the franchise were given to women, they would be influenced largely by character, and would take care to banish from politics men of notoriously loose lives. It is claimed that this has been carried out in the present election, but this is a subject on which it is difficult to speak with anything like positiveness. It has also been said that if women had the suffrage they would vote as a body for those who desired to prohibit the sale of intoxicants. In our opinion the power of those who desire to restrict the sale of liquor is increased in the new House, but there are instances in which Prohibitionist candidates have been badly beaten. It would indeed have been a pity if it could have been shown that the participation of women in the electoral franchise had resulted in the sexes taking separate and distinct parts. Every woman has now an equal right with a man so far as electoral privileges go, and the election just concluded proves that, in an exciting general election, where in almost every district there was keen political excitement, the whole proceedings can be carried out with perfect order, and without the slightest annoyance to any lady desiring to record her vote."

Southern California on the Situation.

It is astounding that we have reached a period in our national history when the United States Government would under any circumstances encourage, much less uphold, a monarchical form of government. We who have been imbued with the true spirit of American liberty, and who believe in the expansive principle of our Government, are utterly at a loss to understand how such a thing could occur, and most of all that it should occur under the guise of a Democratic Administration.

This is the pure honey of our patriotism, but it does not tell the whole story. The restoration of that monarchy will fasten on that people the most gigantic lottery swindle extant, and not only on that people, but permits it to prey upon all Postal-Union countries wherever it can get a victim. Allow this lottery octopus to twine its tentacles about these sunny isles and dictate legislation, and "Old Glory" will come down and grind under heathen feet in the hula-hula dance, a dance beside which the Egyptian girls in the Plaisance are decent and modest.

The Hawaiian Government invited emigration, many Americans went and built homes and developed the resources of the islands until their power and influence became of the first importance, and when the monarch proposed obnoxious laws they overturned her government and set up one of their own. They ran up the American flag and asked for a hearing. If revolution is right with bloodshed, it is right without.

Every true American heart, north and south, went down when the American flag went down in Hawaii. The chill of patriotism was universal, except probably with a few kid-gloved sentimentalists, salaried saints and lottery thieves. If we can ever justify the acquisition of any territory now possessed by the United States outside of direct purchase, we can justify our claim to Hawaii. We have less right to Texas and Oregon than we have to Hawaii. The thirteen original colonies had no greater claim for revolution. The old claim of "fifty-four, forty or fight," would have been enforced but for poor diplomacy. And the expansive element in our government now says: "We'll have Hawaii, unless the Administration says 'Down with Old Glory, down.' Up with the lottery! On with the dance—the hula-hula dance!"—San Diego Telegram.

WITHDRAWS HIS ANSWER.

Sam Parker Acknowledges His Bankruptcy in the Circuit Court.

The following was filed by Sam Parker in the Circuit Court on Saturday morning:

"And now comes the said Samuel Parker and, withdrawing the answer herein filed by him, says that he admits all the facts stated in the said petition to be true; and that he consents that a decree be made and signed adjudging him to be a bankrupt, the petitioners having consented by their consent herein filed that all further proceedings in such bankruptcy be postponed for two months from this date, and that meanwhile the said decree shall not be placed on file.

SAMUEL PARKER.
Dated, Honolulu, Dec. 16, 1893.

Jno. Kalua, the prominent Hawaiian annexationist of Maui, arrived from Wailuku by the steamer Claudine yesterday. He will deliver the address at the Founders' Day exercises to be held at Kamehameha School tomorrow.

A LITTLE HISTORY.

United States Relations with Hawaii from 1820.

The report made by Mr. Andrew H. Allen, the Librarian of the State Department upon the relations between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands from 1820 to 1893 is an interesting paper just at this time, as an index of the past relations between the two countries. It was prepared at the instance of Secretary Foster in connection with the treaty of annexation, and accompanied President Harrison's message to the Senate on that subject February 16th last. As summarized by Secretary Foster, it shows that from an early day the policy of the United States has been consistently and constantly declared against any foreign aggression in the kingdom of Hawaii inimical to the necessarily paramount rights and interests of the American people there, and the uniform contemplation of their annexation as a contingent necessity. But beyond that it is shown that annexation has been on more than one occasion avowed as a policy and attempted as a fact. Such a solution was admitted as early as 1850 by so far-sighted a statesman as Lord Palmerston, when he recommended to a visiting Hawaiian commission the contingency of a protectorate under the United States or of becoming an integral part of this nation in fulfillment of a destiny due to close neighborhood and commercial dependence upon the Pacific states.

A CONTINGENT DEED OF CESSION.

Early in 1851 a contingent deed of cession of the kingdom was drawn and signed by the King and placed sealed in the hands of the Commissioner of the United States, who was to open it and act upon its provisions at the first hostile shot fired by France in subversion of Hawaiian independence.

In 1854 Mr. Marcy advocated annexation and a draft of a treaty was actually agreed upon with the Hawaiian Ministry, but its completion was delayed by the successful exercise of foreign influence upon the heir to the throne, and finally defeated by the death of the King, Kamehameha III.

In 1867 Mr. Seward, having become advised of a strong annexation sentiment in the Islands, instructed our Minister at Honolulu favorably to receive any native overtures for annexation. And on the 12th of September, 1867, he wrote to Mr. McCook, "that if the policy of annexation should conflict with the policy of reciprocity, annexation is in every case to be preferred."

President Johnson in his annual message of December 9, 1868, regarded reciprocity with Hawaii as desirable, "until the people of the Islands shall of themselves, at no distant day, voluntarily apply for admission into the Union."

In 1871, on the 5th of April, President Grant, in a special message, significantly solicited some expression of the views of the Senate respecting the advisability of annexation.

In an instruction of March 25, 1873, Mr. Fish considered the necessity of annexing the islands in accordance with the wise forethought of those "who see a future that must extend the jurisdiction and the limits of this nation, and that will require a resting spot in midocean between the Pacific Coast and the vast domains of Asia, which are now opening to commerce and Christian civilization." And he directed our Minister "not to discourage the feeling which may exist in favor of annexation to the United States," but to seek and even invite information touching the terms and conditions upon which that object might be effected.

Since the conclusion of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1875 it has been the obvious policy of the succeeding administrations to assert and defend against other powers the exclusive commercial rights of the United States, and to fortify the maintenance of the existing Hawaiian Government through the direct support of the United States, so long as that Government shall prove able to protect our paramount rights and interests.

MR. BLAINE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

"On December 1, 1881, Mr. Blaine, in an instruction to the American Minister at Honolulu, wrote:

"It (this Government) firmly believes that the position of the Hawaiian Islands, as the key to the dominion of the American Pacific, demands their benevolent neutrality, to which end it will earnestly co-operate with the native Government. And if, through any cause, the maintenance of such a position of benevolent neutrality should be found by Hawaii to be impracticable, this Government would then

unhesitatingly meet the altered situation by seeking an avowedly American solution for the grave issues presented."—Washington Star.

Blount's Report.

It begins to be clear why the Administration refused to publish Blount's report until it was stolen from the State Department. Mr. Gresham dared not expose it to analysis and contradiction. The so-called investigation of Blount was purely *ex parte*, arranged to prove a predetermined conclusion. He examined only persons who would testify what he wished, and was reckless of their character and credibility. Had the evidence of the report been submitted to the persons it undertakes to condemn, they would have torn it to pieces, as Minister Stevens and Minister Thurston are tearing it to pieces now. Mr. Blount's witnesses do not bear cross-examination. On all points relating to the establishment of the Provisional Government, they have been contradicted by persons more credible than themselves, though the report has not yet been examined in Hawaii. It is clear that the revolution was genuine and self-supporting; that appeal was made to the United States, after it was well under way, to protect the property of citizens, and again, after it was well established, to annex the Islands. To refuse the first request would have been barbarous. To refuse the second is proper, though its wisdom is debatable; but to couple with refusal forcible overthrow of the only government of the Islands and re-establishment of a government rejected for oppression and corruption, would be an act unworthy of the Czar of Russia.—Portland Telegram.

WONG FAT'S TROUBLE.

When He Loses His Case, He Tries to Commit Suicide.

James K. Paele, a native lawyer of Koolau, has written a letter to this office, explaining the attempted suicide of Wong Fat, the Chinaman who was found hanging to a telephone pole at Kaaawa last Tuesday.

Paele explains the circumstances as follows: Wong Fat was plaintiff in case of trover against R. C. Rubbin and Paele was the defendant's lawyer, and won the case. The loss of his suit worried Wong Fat, and he brooded over his defeat until he lost all pleasure in life and resolved to commit suicide. On the day that the suit was decided against him he left his house between four and five o'clock, and strung himself up to a telephone pole, on the road between Makona and Kaaawa. Paele happened to pass along that road, and saw the Chinaman hanging from the pole. He was not yet dead when discovered, and Paele, cut him down. Some of the Chinaman's friends came along, and Paele left the unfortunate man to their care. He has since recovered, and has now a stronger feeling of the value of life than he had last Tuesday.

In a single season the locusts or grasshoppers have cost the Western farmers \$200,000,000.

Two-thirds of all the cotton duck produced in the world is made within twenty miles of Baltimore.

The making of lucifer matches is a State monopoly in France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Roumania and Servia.

Japan made more exhibits of paper and paper goods at Chicago than any other country, not excepting the United States.

In manufacturing occupations the average life of soapboilers is the highest, and that of grindstone-makers the lowest.

Colorado has finished a two-mile tunnel in the Rockies. The premium bore, however, lies between Idaho and Nevada.

A type of firearm has been invented in England by which compressed gas is utilized instead of powder as a propelling force.

In every mile of railroad there is seven feet and four inches not covered by the rails—the space left between them for expansion.

Some of the steamship companies employ more men than are enlisted in the second-class navies of Europe. The Cunard line employs 10,000.

The largest building stones in the world are those used in constructing the ancient walls of Boabale, Syria. Some are 63 by 26 feet and of unknown depth.

Clown formerly meant countryman, and as the fashion of painting or tattooing the face lingered longer in the rural districts than in the cities, actors learned to give amusement by painting their faces and imitating the speech of countrymen.

WORD HISTORY.

Tea is a Chinese word.
Ukase is of Russian origin.
Gin was first made at Geneva.
Villain was formerly a farmer.
Acre formerly meant any field.
Pillow lace is made on a pillow.
Candy was first made in Candia.
Guinea fowls came from Guinea.
Frieze came first from Friesland.
Peck was once only a poke or bag.
Lemons originally came from Lima.
Florins were first made in Florence.
Huzzy is a corruption of housewife.
Apocrypha means hidden or spurious.
Magnets were discovered at Magnesia.
Tulle was invented at Tulle, in France.
Canaries came from the Canary Islands.
Sarsenet was first made by the Saracens.
Gillyflower is a corruption of July flower.
Tattoo and tattoo are of Polynesian origin.
Farewell means, may you fare or travel well.
Fetish and zebra are from a dialect of South Africa.
Marigold took its name from Queen Mary Stuart.
Ascalon gave the world the odoriferous shallot.
Gingham comes to us from the Javanese language.
Kreutzer was so called from the cross on the reverse.
Shawls were first made at a Persian town of that name.
Agates were first found in the bed of the river Achates.
Prevaricator was properly a cripple with distorted legs.
Topaz took its name from Topazas, an island in the Red Sea.
Pragmatical formerly had the significance of business-like.
Jungle, punch and toddy are words from the Hindostanee.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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December 18, 1893.

By the care and attention which we devote in filling orders from the other islands, we have relieved the people from the trouble and expense of visiting Honolulu for the purpose of making purchases. By our advertisements, we have brought many of our different lines to the attention of people in the outer districts who have not the opportunity for every day inquiry or inspection, and these same people when desirous of ordering, are perfectly willing to rely upon our taste and judgment, in making their selection for them. We give such orders our best attention and always give satisfaction.

If any one wants a sewing machine, and will take our advice in the matter, they will buy a wonderful Wertheim, not because we are the sole agents for it, but because it is really the best machine manufactured. The Wertheim Triplex combines three separate and distinct stitches in one. The Lock Stitch, the Chain Stitch and the combined Lock and Chain or Embroidery Stitch, making it just a little bit better than any other machine manufactured.

A piano lamp in old silver and one in wrought iron standing just inside our doorway, should tickle the fancy of anyone. The banquet lamps are just as pretty. The Alameda will bring us others on Thursday in ample time for Christmas.

THE HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO.,

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FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

Artistic printing at the GAZETTE Office.